

for benefits conferred by such drains might be imposed by appointed officers, and that the statute afforded due process of law. So far as the Federal questions are concerned, the judgment must be affirmed. For—

1. The Fourteenth Amendment does not deprive a State of the power to determine what duties may be performed by local officers, nor whether they shall be appointed, or elected by the people. *Dreyer v. Illinois*, 187 U. S. 71; 83; *Prentis v. Atlantic Coast Line R. R.*, 211 U. S. 210; *County of Mobile v. Kimball*, 102 U. S. 691, 706; *Fallbrook District v. Bradley*, 164 U. S. 112, 167.

2. Neither does that Amendment invalidate an act authorizing an appointed board to determine whether a proposed drain will be of public benefit, and to create a drainage district consisting of land which it decides will be benefited by such drain, and to make special assessments accordingly, if, as here, notice is given and an opportunity to be heard afforded the land owner before the assessment becomes a lien against his property. *Ibid*.

3. Nor does that Amendment deprive a State of the power to compel a township, as one of its political subdivisions, to levy and collect taxes for the purpose of paying the amount assessed against such township for the public benefits accruing from the construction of the drain. *Ibid*; *Bauman v. Ross*, 167 U. S. 548, 589-593; *County of Mobile v. Kimball*, 102 U. S. 691, 703-704.

*Affirmed.*